already sanctioned the Neelam and Mukta oil field development projects, and other projects envisaged to be taken up during the VIII Plan period are:

(i) Project for the additional development of L-II and L-III reservoir of Bombay High Oil field;

(ii) Project for the development of Gandhar Oil field;

(iii) Project for the development of the RAVVA offshore oil-field.

Apart from this, ONGC has done infill drilling in certain developed fields such as Kalol, Ankleshwar, Bombay High etc. and is evaluating the prospects of enhanced oil recovery in certain other fields with pilot projects. Contingency plans have also been taken up to delineate the new discoveries like R-15A and B-127-I at a faster rate.

In the short term, ONGC is seeking the liquidation of sick wells on priority basis, for which a Task Force has been set up. Wells become sick and require revival during the normal course of production due to repeated stimulation cusping, lngering of gas and water, ageing of wells etc.

(b) Normally, putting a new field/ discovery on production requires a gestation period of 4-5 years. Raising oil output requires long-term planning, and it is not possible to take any short term measures, in view of the Gulf crisis. Almost a 50 percent rise in crude oil production is envisaged during the VIIT Plan period.

Impact of Gulf War on the country's Oil Economy

113. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:

SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA:

SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the overall impact of Gulf war on the country's oil economy stating:—

(i) the quantum of oil imported (with value in foreign exchange) since the outbreak of Gulf war;

(ii) the countries from which oil was imported (with value in foreign exchange in each case);

(iii) the percentage by which the gap between demand and supply of oil is met with imports;

(b) by what percentage the domestic production of oil and its refining capacity has been stepped up since the outbreak of Gulf war; and

(c) what measures are being taken by Government to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) Since the out-break of Gulf war, 2226 MMT crude oil has been imported by India upto 15th February, 1991. Value of this crude oil is estimated to be around US $ 300 million. Crude oil imports are effected both under term contracts and through spot purchases. Spot purchases are not relatable to specific countries. Therefore, it is not possible to give country-wise details of imports.

The percentage of country's requirements of crude oil and petroleum products, which is planned to be imported during the current financial year to cover the gap between demand and supply of oil, is 40.2 per cent and 15.8 per cent respectively.

(b) The overall domestic crude oil production and crude oil refining capacity in our country is almost at its maximum achievable capacity. Stepping up domestic crude oil production and refining capacity requires long term action plans. One month period which has passed since the out-break of the Gulf war is too short a period to implement any long term actions

to step up the production and refining capacity.

(c) Measures taken by Government to tackle the problem include:

(i) Several demand management measures undertaken to restrict the demand.

(ii) Measures taken for conservation of petroleum products including awareness campaigns.

(iii) Building up of inventory of crude and products within the over all constraints.

(iv) Import of products from non-Gulf sources.

(v) Attempts to diversify the sources of imports.

Import of Petroleum Products

114. SHRI JAGESH DESAI:
CHOWDHARY HARI SINGH:
SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:
SHRI KAPIL VERMA:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the volume of annual imports of petrol and petroleum products from Kuwait, Iraq and other Gulf countries during the last three years;

(b) how much of the petroleum products have actually been imported so far during 1990-91;

(c) whether these imports have been affected adversely due to the Gulf War; and

(d) what steps, if any, have been taken by Government to make good the shortage in imports caused by the Gulf War?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) Import of crude oil and petroleum products is done both under term contracts with the National Oil Companies of the oil producing countries as well as through spot purchases. Spot purchases are not relatable to specific countries. Therefore, it is not possible to give country-wise details of the import. However, major partof our crude oil is normally imported from Gulf countries.

(b) About 6.68 MMT of Petrodeum products have been imported during April 1990 to January 1991.

(c) and (d) The supplies from Kuwait and Iraq stopped due to the Gulf crisis. However, arrangements for additional supplies from alternative sources were made to cover the shortfall from Kuwait and Iraq.

Appointments on compassionate grounds in Indian Airlines, Air India and Vayudoot

115. SHRI PRABHAKAR RAO KALVALA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of appointments on compassionate grounds pending at present with the Indian Airlines, Air India and Vayudoot;

(b) by when all such cases are likely to be cleared; and

(c) the number of appointments on compassionate grounds during the last six years in the above organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) The number of applications with the three airlines are as under:—

Air India	— 86
Indian Airlines	— 29
Vayudoot	— 3

(b) No deficit time schedule can be fixed for such appointments since they are subject to availability of vacancies